ESTTA Tracking number:

ESTTA739949 04/13/2016

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

### N THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Proceeding	92058956
Party	Plaintiff SoCal Maico
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Signature	/Ken Dallara/
Date	04/13/2016
Attachments	AMENDED OPPOSITION TO MOTION for judgement on the pleadings'.pdf(5898869 bytes )

## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

In Re Registration Number : 4,156,487 Opposition Filing Date : March 4, 2015 Opposition Number : 92/058956

Registered Marks : MAICO DESIGN MARK

J. GARY KORTZ

Petitioner, } AMENDED

PETITIONERS OPPOSITION TO
RESPONDENT'S MOTION FOR
JUDGMENT ON THE
PLEADINGS

578539 B.C. LTD,

Respondent,

**BACKGROUND** 

Based on the Boards allowance for the amending of Petitioner's previously submitted Opposition to Respondent's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings, Petitioner presents their amended Opposition to the Board focusing on the legality of the "ownership" of the Mark by the Respondent.

Petitioner filed the initial opposition im pro per with the basic understanding that one can not register a Trademark that one does not own or have superior rights thereto. The Original Petition was not in proper form but rather than filing a Motion to Dismiss, the Respondent filed an answer. Though the Petition may have some rough edges, we urge the Board to understand the legal naivety and see that the Petitioner brings the elements necessary for this cancellation to move into the discovery phase where proper legal positions can be ferreted out and the truth of the matter ascertained.

As discussed herein, <u>ownership</u> is a material fact which forms the basis for the entire registration process. Without ownership, the application is void. Ownership is a material fact

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that the PTO would rely upon when deciding whether to grant a trademark. *Holiday Inn v. Holiday Inns, Inc., 534 F.2d 312, 319 nt. 6 (C.C.P.A. 1976)*. As a question of a triable material Fact exists, this matter should not be adjudicated on a Motion on the Pleadings and should be allowed to go through the discovery process to ferret out the truth of the matter and should not be submitted through mere pleadings. It warrants repeating that the Court can resolve a question of fact on summary judgment "only if the evidence is so one-sided that there can be no doubt about how the question should be answered." *Autozone, Inc. V. Strick, 543 F.3d 923, 929 (7th Cir. 2008)*.

The only issue of ownership comes into play after January 31, 2009 when the MAICO trademark (Fed Reg 2,563,878 – MAICO owned by Ronnie Smith) was cancelled. At that time, the Mark was already being used by the Respondent and many others.

#### **LEGAL STANDARDS**

Any person who believes that he would be damaged by the registration of a mark may file an opposition thereto under Section 12(a) of the Act 15 USC 1062(a). The Opposer must set forth a short and plain statement showing why the Opposer believes he or she or it would be damaged by the Mark, state the grounds for the cancellation under 37 CFR 2.112(a).

Any person who believes he or she is or will be damaged by registration of a mark, can show a "real interest" in the proceeding, and has a "reasonable basis for its belief of damage" has standing to file an opposition or cancellation proceeding. Ritchie v. Simpson, 170 F.3d 1092, 1095, 50 USPQ2d 1023, 1025 (Fed. Cir. 1999) and Lipton Industries, Inc. v. Ralston Purina Co., 670 F.2d 1024, 1028, 213 USPQ 185, 189 (CCPA 1982); Lanham Act Sections 13 and 14, 15 U.S.C. §§1063 and 1064, and TBMP §303(b).

Petitioner is a third party adopter of the Mark, who along with many others, derive an economic benefit from the use of this Mark through the selling, manufacture and distribution of MAICO motorcycle parts and accessories to the general public. Petitioner has a business relationship with the common law owner of the Mark – MAICO ONLY. Petitioner has adopted the use of the Mark through commerce with other MAICO distributors and manufacturers, some of whose use of the MAICO Mark predates Respondent's claimed first date of use. There is a

common understanding throughout the MAICO community that the trademark and tradename of MAICO is in the public domain based on many peoples use of the Mark in commerce

The criticalness of the ownership issue can not be denied. § 15 U.S.C. 1125(c)(6) states: "The ownership by a person of a valid registration under the Act... or on the principal register under this chapter shall be a complete bar to an action against that person, with respect to that mark, that ... asserts any claim of actual or likely damage" (due to the owner's assertion of rights over the Mark). Respondent would have the right to destroy the businesses of many companies and individuals, should the Mark register, as registration would give him the right to preclude their use of the Mark. Petitioner will be damaged and as such has real interest in this proceeding.

# RESPONDENT IS NOT THE LEGAL OWNER OF THE MAICO MARK AS HE IS NOT THE FIRST USER OF THE MARK

To establish rights to a mark, "one must win the race to the marketplace to establish exclusive use of the mark." Zazú Designs v. L'Oréal, S.A., 979 F.2d 499, 503 (7th Cir.1992) The fundamental principle in American trademark law that ownership rights flow from actual use of the mark in commerce . Rosenruist-Gestau E Servicos LDA v. Virgin Enters. Ltd., 511 F.3d 437, 440 n.1 (4th Cir. 2007) 1 Gilson, supra note 3, at § 1.03[7][c]. The Lanham Act was intended to make "actionable the deceptive and misleading use of marks," and "to protect persons engaged in ... commerce against unfair competition." 15 U. S. C. § 1127. An application based on use in commerce must be filed by the party who owns the mark on the filing date of the application, and if the applicant does not own the mark on the application filing date, the application is void. TMEP § 1201.02(b), referring to 37 C.F.R. § 2.71(d) and Huang v. Tzu Wei Chen Food Co. Ltd., 849 F.2d 1458 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Respondent has no standing to assert ownership over a Mark that has been in continuous use in commerce since at least prior to 1990. The mere fact that a Trademark Registration was cancelled due to failure to file a statement of use petition and the associated fee, does not allow for the Respondent to obtain Federal Trademark rights. *Holiday Inn v. Holiday Inns, Inc., 534* 

F.2d 312, 319, n. 6, 189 USPQ 630 (1976) Respondent ownership rights are precluded by priority of use.

#### OWNERSHIP CAN BE ACQUIRED BY USE

"[T]he right to a particular mark grows out of its use, not its mere adoption. . . . The use requirement remains one of the most firmly imbedded principles in all of U.S. trademark law, and use in commerce is a cornerstone of the Lanham Act." - *United Drug Co. v. Rectanus Co.*, 248 U.S. 90, 97 (1918). Other early Supreme Court decisions were equally emphatic, and modern authority retains the same vitality. *Rosenruist-Gestau E Servicos LDA v. Virgin Enters.* Ltd., 511 F.3d 437, 440 n.1 (4th Cir. 2007) states the "the fundamental principle in American trademark law that ownership rights flow from actual use of the mark in commerce."

It is fundamental that ownership of a mark is acquired by use, not by registration. One must be the owner of a mark before it can be registered. The right to use is unaffected either by failure to register or expiration of a registration. Not even the right to exclude is obtained from registration of trademarks and service marks. Holiday Inn v. Holiday Inns, Inc., 534 F.2d 312, 319, n. 6, 189 USPQ 630 (1976) ("One must be the owner of a mark before it can be registered.") as quoted in Chien Ming Huang, Appellant, v. Tzu Wei Chen Food Co. Ltd., Appellee.tzu Wei Chen Food Co. Ltd., Appellant, v. Chien Ming Huang, Appellee, 849 F.2d 1458 (Fed. Cir. 1988)

Though Petitioner does not contest that Respondent has used the MAICO Mark in commerce, but his alleged use comes from the buying and selling of MAICO motorcycle parts which has not conferred any ownership of the MAICO as others have used the Mark prior to Respondent.

MAICO Only - Use of MAICO Marks since 1996 (Attachment A)

MAICOWERKS – Use of MAICO Marks over 35 years (Attachment B)

NORTHWEST MAICO – Use of MAICO Marks since 1990 (Attachment C)

#### USE IS PREDICATED UPON PRIORITY – FIRST TO USE HAS THE PRIORITY

Indeed, one of the fundamental premises underlying the registration provisions in the Lanham Act is that trademark rights flow from priority and that priority is acquired through use.

Registration of the mark "shall constitute constructive use of the mark, conferring a right of priority, nationwide in effect . . . against any other person except for a person whose mark has not been abandoned and who, prior to such filing[,] . . . has used the mark" 15 U.S.C. § 1057(c). Thus, so long as a person is the first to use a particular mark to identify his goods or services in a given market, and so long as that owner continues to make use of the mark, he is "entitled to prevent others from using the mark to describe their own goods" in that market. Defiance Button Mach. Co. v. C & C Metal Prods. Corp., 759 F.2d 1053, 1059 (2d Cir.1985); Sengoku Works v. RMC Int'l, 96 F.3d 1217, 1219 (9th Cir. 1996)

It is axiomatic in trademark law that the <u>standard test of ownership is priority of use</u>. *ITC LTD. v. PUNCHGINI, INC.482 F.3d 135, 147 ( 2007).* 

It will be shown through discovery that Respondent does not have any priority over the use of the Mark MAICO as others have use of the Mark prior to December 1, 2002. Petitioner shows that Respondent purchased parts from MAICO ONLY, prior to 2002, precluding any assertion that he has "owned" the Mark at *any* time. (Attachment D).

#### RESPONDENT IS NOT THE FIRST TO USE THE MARK AND DOES NOT HAVE ANY CLAIM OF OWNERSHIP BASED ON FIRST TO USE

Respondent's alleged first date of use of the Mark is December 1, 2002. Petitioner provides the Board with invoices from MAICO ONLY to the Respondent for MAICO parts and decals (Attachment D) prior to December 1, 2002. Attached D details invoices sent to Respondent, John Caldwell, prior to his creation of his company Canadian Maico and 578539 B.C. LTD. It is uncontroverted that MAICO ONLY has been using the MAICO name in commerce prior to the first date of use of the Respondent. Since date of use is the test of ownership (the standard test of ownership is priority of use, ITC LTD. v. Punchgini, INC.482 F.3d 135, 147 ( 2007)), it is clear that MAICO ONLY "owned" the rights to the name MAICO. MAICO ONLY has continuously used the MAICO mark in the manufacture and distribution of MAICO parts since 1996 ( Attachment A) In fact, the "ownership" of the MAICO Mark can be traced more than 35 years ago by continuous use by Northwest Maico CZ as they have used the Mark in commerce to identify the goods sold by them in commerce ( Attachment C).

#### VALID MAICO TRADEMARK

Furthermore, MAICO ONLY purchased all of the assets of MAICO US (Attachment E) in 2006 from it's owner Ronnie Smith. Mr. Smith owned the trademark for MAICO US – Federal Registration Number 2,563,878 (Attachment F) at the time of the sale to MAICO ONLY in 2006. The Federally Registered Mark owned by Mr. Smith presumes that Mr. Smith was the owner of the Mark until cancellation of the Mark on January 31, 2009. The Board has held that "[n]either a formal assignment nor recordation of an assignment in the Patent and Trademark Office is necessary to pass title or ownership to common law or statutory trademark rights." American Manufacturing Co. v. Phase Industries, Inc., 192 USPQ 498, 500 (TTAB 1976); see also Diebold, Inc. v. Multra-Guard, Inc., 189 USPQ 119, 124 (TTAB 1975).

MAICO ONLY has continuously used the MAICO Mark that it assumed in the sale of the MAICO US from Mr. Smith since 2006. (Attachment E). MAICO ONLY's use of the Mark precludes any valid argument from Respondent as to the ownership of the Mark during this period.

#### ABANDONED MARK RETURNS TO PUBLIC DOMAIN

Respondent has claimed that he obtained rights to register the Mark as the MAICO Mark (Fed Reg 2,563,878) had become abandoned. The previous MAICO Mark was cancelled due to failure to provide an affidavit of continuous use on January 31, 2009. The owner of the Mark, MAICO ONLY, by purchasing of the assets in January of 2006 of Mark owner Mr. Smith, did not realize that the Trademark needed to be maintained. Upon cancellation, the Mark becomes publicly available. Respondent has stated that the Mark had become abandoned and filed for his Mark after the three year grace period (15 USC § 1127). "Once abandoned, the mark reverts back to the public domain whereupon it may be appropriated by anyone who adopts the mark for his or her own use." Sutton Cosmetics (P.R.) Inc. v. Lander Co., Inc., 170 U.S.P.Q. 461, 462-63 (S.D.N.Y. 1971) Hawaii-Pacific Apparel Group, Inc. v. Cleveland Browns Football Co., 418 F. Supp. 2d 501, 509 (S.D.N.Y. 2006)

Respondent relies on the axiom that first to file after the trademark is abandoned gets the Mark, but that is not the case. "The first party to <u>use</u> an abandoned trademark in a commercially

meaningful way after its abandonment, is entitled to exclusive ownership and use of that trademark." *General Cigar Co., Inc. v. G.D.M, Inc., 988 F. Supp. 647, 658 (S.D.N.Y. 1997)* 

As previously stated, priority of use is paramount in determining rights, not just mere use. As previously stated, Respondent does not have priority over MAICO ONLY or many others who have continuously used the Mark in commerce in the manufacture and sale of MAICO motorcycle parts prior to Respondent's alleged first date of use. "Once abandoned, a mark returns to the public domain and may, in principle, be appropriated for use by other actors in the marketplace . . . in accordance with the basic rules of trademark priority." ITC Ltd. v. Punchgini, Inc., 482 F.3d 135, 147 (2d Cir. 2007). MAICO ONLY has the priority by continuous use.

# RONNIE SMITH'S MAICO MARK WAS NOT ABANDONED AS NEW OWNER HAS CONTINUOUSLY USED THE MARK

A mark is considered abandoned where (1) "use has been <u>discontinued</u>" and (2) there is "no intent to resume [use] within the reasonably foreseeable future." *Silverman v. CBS Inc.*, 870 F. 2d 40, 46 (2d Cir. 1989). "Intent to resume use" must be for use in the United States. *Imperial Tobacco, Ltd. v. Philip Morris, Inc.*, 899 F.2d 1575, 1579 (Fed. Cir. 1990). As previously stated, MAICO ONLY was the owner of the Mark by sale from the owner of the MAICO Mark, Mr. Ronnie Smith.

Under the Lanham Act, non-use for three consecutive years establishes a prima facie case of abandonment. 15 U.S.C. § 1127. Although the ultimate burden of proof as to abandonment remains with the party asserting this defense, where non-use gives rise to the statutory presumption of abandonment, the trademark owner must come forward with evidence that the "circumstances do not justify the inference of an intent not to resume use." Empresa Cubana del Tabaco v. Culbro Corp., 213 F. Supp. 2d 247, 268 (S.D.N.Y. 2002) (citing Exxon Corp. v. Humble Exploration Co., 695 F.2d 96, 99 (5th Cir. 1983)) as quoted in ITC LIMITED v. PUNCHGINI, INC. (S.D.N.Y. 2005)•373 F.Supp.2d 275, 8280 (S.D.N.Y. 2005)

It is undisputed that MAICO ONLY has used the Mark in commerce, even though he unintentionally allowed for the cancellation of the Mark from Ronnie Smith. (Attachment D, invoices to Respondent, Canadian Maico, for Maico Parts). This use precludes abandonment.

This "use" is a term of art, as to qualify for trademark rights "the mark must be attached to the product or service sold to the public, and the use must be continuous and bona fide." DSMR, LLC v. Goldberg, No. 02¬C¬5203, 2004 WL 609281, at \*4 (N.D.Ill. Mar. 25, 2004). Common law rights exist only when a party establishes that its use of the mark was "deliberate and continuous, not sporadic, casual or transitory." Circuit City Stores, Inc. v. CarMax, Inc., 165 F.3d 1047, 1054¬55 (6th Cir.1999). There is no requirement for MAICO ONLY or any other listed users of the Mark to Federally register the Mark.

For Respondent to have rights to use the Mark via abandonment, Respondent must show that abandonment occurred in this situation to a high degree of certainty. "Because abandonment constitutes forfeiture of a property right, it must be proven by clear and convincing evidence." Hawaii-Pacific Apparel Group, Inc. v. Cleveland Browns Football Co., 418 F. Supp. 2d 501, 509 (S.D.N.Y. 2006). The party asserting abandonment bears the burden of persuasion with respect to two facts: (1) non-use of the mark by the legal owner, and (2) lack of intent by that owner to resume use of the mark in the reasonably foreseeable future. 15 U.S.C. § 1127; Stetson v. Howard D. Wolf & Assocs., 955 F.2d 847, 850 (2d Cir.1992); Silverman v. CBS, Inc., 870 F.2d at 45; On-Line Careline, Inc. v. America Online, Inc., 229 F.3d 1080, 1087 (Fed.Cir.2000)

#### **CONCLUSION**

As Respondent stated "In order to survive Respondent's motion, Petitioner must show that there is at least one valid ground for cancelling the Registration (Young v AGB Corp., 152 F.3d 1377 (Fed Cir 1998)) Resp. Motion Pg 3 Ln13-14).

Respondent was not the owner of the MAICO trademark at the time of submitting his application. It is shown the MAICO Mark was owned by Ronnie Smith or MAICO ONLY through purchase of assets, until January 31, 2009 through the presumption of ownership via Federal Registration 2,563,878. Either way, Respondent could not obtain any ownership rights prior to 2009. Whether the Mark transferred into the Public Domain or was obtained through common law trademark rights after January of 2009, Respondent's first date of use of December 1, 2002 does not create any priority whereby he can claim ownership.

The MAICO Mark has been used continuously by the Respondent and MAICO ONLY and many companies and individuals prior to January 31, 2009. There is no claim of priority by Respondent. Respondent claims his rights from an abandoned Mark, but he was one of many individuals using the Mark on the date of abandonment, which would have been statutorily, January of 2012. Evidence provided shows continuous use of the Mark by MAICO ONLY and others with Respondent during this time. Respondent has not shown, nor will Respondent be able to show, any rights to ownership, and without the ownership, the application 85/222,759 is void ab initio under TMEP § 1201.02(b), as referring to 37 C.F.R. § 2.71(d),

THEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully requests that Respondents Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings be denied and let the discovery process begin to shed light on the truth or in the alternative, Petitioner requests that he be permitted to Amend the Petition in accordance with proper format and alleged facts sufficient to permit this matter to continue.

Ken Dallara, Esq.

/Ken Dallara/

Law Office of Ken Dallara 2775 Tapo Street, Suite 202 Simi Valley, California 93063

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: April 13, 2016 Attorney for Petitioner, J. Gary Kortz

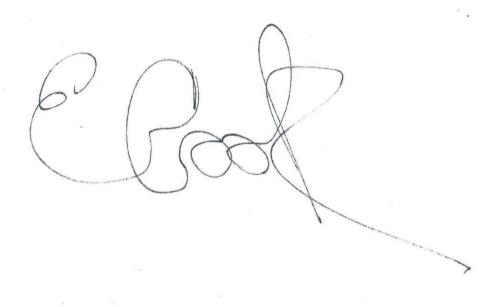
805-297-4510 661-310-0449 Fax kdallara@dallaralaw.com

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	
3	1) I hereby certify that a copy of the PETITIONER AMENDED OPPOSITION TO RESPONDENT'S MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS was caused to be
4 5	transmitted to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board via the ESTTA electronic filing system on 4/13/2016.
6	
7	
8	2) I hereby certify that a copy of the PETITIONER AMENDED OPPOSITION TO RESPONDENT'S MOTION TO DISMISS was served upon aftmentioned counsel by email
9	AND by depositing it with the United States Post Office, postage prepaid, on 4/13/2016 via First Class Mail to the following recipient:
10	
11	Law Office of Paul W. Reidl
12	241 Eagle Trace Drive Half Moon Bay, California 94019
13	01.650.560.8530 (office) 01.209.613.1916 (cell)
14	paul@reidllaw.com
15	
16	
17	
18	By:/Ken Dallara/
19	Ken Dallara, Esq - Attorney for Petitioner J. Gary Kortz
20	
21	
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24	
4	
	PETITIONER'S AMENDED RESPONSE TO RESPONDENT'S MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON



April 11, 2016

I, Eric Cook, have been using all Maico trademarks continuously in commerce since 1996.



ATT. A

# MAICOWERKS

### VINTAGE MAICO PARTS

REPAIR SERVICE RESTORATIONS CUSTOM BIKES

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# MAICO

Maico—"Maisch and Company"—was founded by Ulrich Maisch in Poltringen, Germany in 1926. Ulrich first operated the business as a 24-hour automobile service center, and sold bicycle and motorcycle parts as well. When Ulrich's sons Wilhelm and Otto joined the business, they soon began assembling complete bicycles for sale, and by 1935 produced their first motorized two-wheeler. Maico was nationalized by the German government during World War II and made to manufacture airplane parts and other war materiel. Following the war, Maico found itself fortunate to be in Allied-controlled West Germany, and again began producing motorcycles. The company thrived during the 1950s, and began to earn a reputation for producing motorcycles that "were just a little bit better" than the BMWs, Adlers, Kreidlers, NSUs, and other German machines then available, according to German engineer and racer Eric Bley. Maico helped pioneer the production of high-performance two-stroke engines, and mated their power-plants with welldesigned, high-quality chassis. It was also during the 1950s that Maico gravitated towards the manufacture of off-road motorcycles, rather then street bikes. As the 1960s began, Maico was well-positioned to supply sporting motorcycles for the growing world of off-road motorcycling. Maico continued to be recognized as an elite brand for enthusiasts. Maico's design for leading-axle front forks, with the upper tubes mounted in the triple-tree, nearly in-line with the steering stem, lessened the mechanical advantage of the front wheel in favor of the rider's strength, and created the only "front-steering" dirt bike in the world for the next two decades. In America in the mid-to-late sixties, with distributors Frank Cooper in place on the west coast and Dennie Moore on the east coast, Maico took off as the elite machine for the newly-imported sport of "moto-cross." Likewise, in Europe in 1972, the word on the international motocross circuit was that if you wanted to win, you needed to be on a Maico. Maico in 1973 was at the center of the introduction of the biggest innovation to ever hit off-road motorcycles: long-travel suspension. Clearly aware of Yamaha's mono-shock efforts, but also acting independently, Maico race-team engineer Reinhold Weiher introduced the twin-shock long-travel rear suspension at the Czech Grand Prix of that year. Maico immediately realized the importance of their discovery, and were quick to share it with every other Maico rider. The company put their long-travel machine into production in early 1974, the famous "1974 1/2" model. Maico engineers were responsible for a litany of industry accomplishments. Among them were the iconic Maico 501; the bullet-fast but fragile 125s—both road-racing and off-road versions; the amazingly-competent MC400 and MC440 machines; and the motorcycle often regarded as "the best motocross bike, for its time, ever made:" the 1981 Maico 490. As former Maico employee—and now KTM vice-president—Selvaraj Narayana points out, Maico engineers produced the basic geometry and layout for every modern dirt bike, with the introduction of the great 490. Maico's pre-eminence in off-road motorcycles ended with the company's sudden—and for years, baffling and mysterious—bankruptcy in 1983. Riders associated with the Maico name include Swedish legend Ake Jonsson. Jonsson's perfect riding, paired with his Maico 400 in the 1972 European and American series, made every other man and machine combination appear inferior. German stars Adolf Weil, Willi Bauer, and Hans Maisch were extremely loyal Maico riders. American champions often associated with Maico include Tim Hart, Gary Chaplin, Rex Staten, Rich Eirstedt, Steve Stackable, Gaylon Mosier, Denny Swartz, and Danny "Magoo" Chandler. Designer/fabricator Greg Smith (founder of Wheelsmith Engineering) and Rick "Super Hunky" Sieman (founder and editor of DIRT BIKE Magazine) are also closely associated with Maico.

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PART NO.	DESCRIPTION		QT	Υ	RATE	AMOUNT
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06792 08224 01964 08021 08023 08187	gasket, 81-83-250 head gasket base gasket, 83-on .5mm FLYING M TANK DECAL, SMALL center case gasket, 250-83-on clutch gasket 83-84 83-84 shift shaft. Out-of-state sale, exempt from sales tax		2	15.88 6.82 4.00 6.82 7.20 82.60 0.00%	15,88T 6.82T 8.00T 6.82T 7.20T 82,60T 0.00
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V8N3K9
CANADA

CANADIAN MAICO 4J24 TORQUAY DR VICTORIA B.C V8N3K9 CANADA

SHIP TO

					TERMS	SHIP VIA
		107			Due on receipt	US Mail
PART NO.	DESCRIPTION		QTY		RATE	AMOUNT
01965	flying m tank decal small shipping /handling Out-of-state sale, exempt from sales tax		No. 1 1	4	3.75 8.00 0.00%	15.00T 8.00 0.00
				Tota	N	\$23.00

Returns are subject to a 20% restocking Fee

ATT



1825 Lake Pl Ontario, CA 91761 (909) 947-1121

## Invoice

DATE	INVOICE #
12/1/2009	8279

BILL TO	11.9
CANADIAN MAICO	<b>J</b> .
1124 TORQUAY DR	-
VICTORIA B.C	
V8N3K9	
CANADA	e e

CANADIAN MAICO 4124 TORQUAY DR VICTORIA B.C V8N3K9 CANADA

SHIP TO

				TERMS	SHIP VIA
				Due on receipt	US Mail
PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	Q.	TY	RATE	AMOUNT
mor7973 12340	MOR AIR BOOT 83-84 ALL shipping /handling Out-of-state sale, exempt from sales tax		10	20.00 22.50 0.00%	200.00 22.50 0.00
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			all control on the second		
			derivative desirative		
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		CHARLES AND	e description de la constante		
			general special control of the special		^
SOME PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY	The state of the s		Tota	1	\$222.50

Returns are subject to a 20% restocking Fee



# U.S. MARGO CLLC

## 3212 Hwy 21 South, Oxford, Alabama 36203 USA

Tel: 256-831-3029 Fax: 256-831-3519 E-mail: ronnie@usmaico.com

www.usmaico.com

January 3, 2006

To all Maico Motorcycle Dealers,

Effective January 1, 2006, Eric Cook of Maico Only has purchased U.S. Maico, LLC and all its assets. We appreciate all of your patronage over the past years and encourage you to contact Maico Only for all of your Maico needs.

Maico Only

1601 S. Cucamonga Ave.

Ontario, CA 91761

Phone: (909)947-1121

Fax: (909)947-6620

Email: maiking@earthlink.net

Best Regards,

Ronnie S. Smith

Int. Cl.: 12

Prior U.S. Cls.: 19, 21, 23, 31, 35 and 44

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Reg. No. 2,563,878 Registered Apr. 23, 2002

TRADEMARK PRINCIPAL REGISTER

# MAIGO

SMITH, RONNIE S. (UNITED STATES CITIZEN) 2806 LARK DRIVE OXFORD, AL 36203

FOR: MOTORCYCLES AND PARTS THEREFOR, IN CLASS 12 (U.S. CLS. 19, 21, 23, 31, 35 AND 44).

FIRST USE 6-1-1981; IN COMMERCE 6-1-1981.

SER. NO. 78-068,391, FILED 6-11-2001.

FLORENTINA BLANDU, EXAMINING ATTORNEY

